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The honest people of Indiana ought to ent the sending of \$50,000 into the State by Boss Croker to corrupt its voters.

The Democratic bettors absolutely refuse to take the predictions of their campaign managers, even on the basis of 16 to 1.

In Vanderburg county it is said that the Debs party has enrolled 1,400 voters, of whom all except a handful voted for Bryan

candidate for the great office of President of the United States make a stump-speaking tour of the country.

in Mr. Taggart's hands by the Tammany boss of New York represents blood money and political corruption.

"Mr. Yerkes will receive a majority of the votes for Governor in Kentucky," said Mr. W. E. Curtis, of the Chicago Record, when in this city, "but he may be counted

The fact that the amount of money in savings banks of the country is over \$500,-000,000 more than it was five years ago does not indicate that all of the poor are grow-

Of the three Bryanite claims that they will make great gains among the farmers, among the workingmen and among the Germans, it is hard to tell which is the

The so-called "silent vote" of the country is likely to contribute greatly to Republican noise after the election. It will be an important factor in the overwhelming defeat of Mr. Bryan.

Those who find fault with Mr. Bryan for having different paramount issues in different States forget that his hobbles must have some rest by turns. It would be cruel to ride one all of the time.

From present indications the Democratic party in 1904 will be officered and led by a very different class of men from those who are heading it now. Two campaigns of the blind leading the blind will be enough.

If Arkansas Jones has any faith in his predictions he might put up some of the the cotton-baling monopoly which he owns against some of the Mc-Kinley money that is flaunted in his face.

The Omaha Bee is publishing the reasons of voters in Nebraska who have changed from Bryan to McKinley. The reason one of these men gives is too many false prophecies in 1896 and too much prosperity

All of the reasons that made for a change of administration in 1896 make against it now. Then a change was essential to the general welfare and prosperity of the country; now a continuance of present condi-

A careful canvass of the doubtful congressional districts leads the independent Washington Post to conclude that the Republicaus will have a majority in the next House of from fifteen to twenty-five, and

"it may reach as high as forty-five." Since Mr. Bryan has become so vicious and extreme in his utterances as to shock "sincere" is calculated to hurt rather than help him. Sincerity in the advocacy of dangerous doctrines is no recommenda-

Ex-Congressman Belford, of Colorado tinuance of prosperity as more important than the gratification of Mr. Bryan's per-

A Democrat in Missouri who had received discouraging reports from members of the Bryan national committee telegraphed them to "claim everything." The committee is doing so, but Democrats have not enough faith in the claims of their committee to put up money thereon

The Hon. Frank B. Burke has not yet record; he has found a friend who was willing to undertake the task, but his perwas a sad failure, as he Mr. Burke a dodger into the lobby when roll calls on labor bills were being taken.

Gen, George B. Wright, who lived in this Columbus, O., has addressed a letter to the present time. The hungry are numdistrict in that State, now represented by time without any compensation. In the the dreadful Lentz, in which he recalls | nature of things they will not be pleased | ticket or else not vote at all. As the inde-

salled in Ohio by the same epithets connected with imperialism that President McKinley receives from the Bryanites. General Wright shows that the policy of the Nation has been to extend its borders since the earliest days. Such being the policy of the country, General Wright predicts that yet other lands will pass under the beneficent rule of the United States. He sees in the pledge of Mr. Bryan to convene Congress, if elected, a menace to sound money, as well as a dishonorable yielding to Aguinaldo. The country is prosperous, the currency is sound an abundant, our credit is the best in th world-why tinker the finances? In the language of Henry Clay, General Wright would "let well enough alone." He spe cially urges the voters of the district to Five cents per month for periods less than a | elect the Republican competitor of Lentz-a request in which all Republicans will join

> MR. KERN'S CHANGE OF FRONT. A friend writes the Journal: "If I am not mistaken Mr. Kern, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was a Gold Democrat in 1896 and made speeches during that campaign against Bryan." Our correspondent is partly right and partly wrong. Mr. Kern was a Gold Democrat in 1896 up to the meeting of the Democratic state convention, but after the free silverites captured that convention and also the Chicago convention he, by some sort of mental hocus-

pocus, experienced a change of mind and finally got in line with his party. Mr. Kern's course on the money question shows how differently a man may act under honest impulses and convictions from what he

Early in 1896, when it became evident that

does under party fealty.

the free-silver propaganda was demoralizing the Democratic party and was likely to stampede the state convention, leading Democrats began to come out against it. Among those in this city who did so was Mr. Kern, who became known as a decided sound money man. On the night of May 24,

1896, a conference of sound-money Democrats was held in this city for the purpose of organizing and making themselves felt in the party councils. About seventy persons were present, including Mr. Kern. The conference discussed the possibility of controlling the coming state convention, of nominating a sound-money man for Governor and of sending a sound-money delegation to the national convention. There was also talk of opposing the presidential candidacy of Governor Matthews, who had It is to be hoped that never again will a then recently come out for free silver. Mr. Kern was one of the speakers at the conference and was in full sympathy with its Every dollar of the fifty thousand placed | issuance of a call for a public mass meet- at the time he rejected the treaty with-

> crats, among whom was Mr. Kern. The meeting was held the next Thursday night, and Mr. Kern was the principal speaker of the evening. After stating the issue raised by the silverites, he said: There are in the United States \$1,800,000,a half millions of people-an average of \$371 for each depositor. Nearly every one of

with a depreciated money, with dollars worth little more than one-half as much as those deposited? There are in the United States nearly two llion shareholders in building associations, and of their earnings they have paid in as dues about \$500,000,000 in sound and honest money. The dollars paid in were

worth 100 cents each. Shall they be compelled to receive in return dollars less than 100 cents?

It is said that silver is the poor man's largely to wage-earners than to any other class. It follows, then, that the poor man is more interested than any one else in having his money maintained as good

Mr. Kern spoke at considerable length in this strain. This was before the opening of the campaign and when Mr. Kern was free to express his real views and honest convictions. The Democratic state convention which met a month later was overwhelmingly for free silver, and the Chicago real views and honest convictions on the money question. Since then he has been engaged, in the reluctant fashion that characterizes a man's conduct when he knows he is stultifying himself, in trying to unsay what he said on the money question beparty politics have forced him to talk and act differently. It can hardly be said that he turned a somerset, for that performance leaves a person facing the same way he did before. He has turned his back on him self. Contrasting the views he now expresses with the honest ones he expressed in May, 1896, Mr. Kern can say:

know the right, and I approve it, too: Abhor the wrong, and yet the wrong pur-

CROKER'S MONEY IN INDIANA.

There can no longer be a shadow of doubt that Manager Taggart obtained from Boss Croker \$50,000 for campaign purposes and that he is now holding that amount to be of business, having had a large perience during all the years he has been political manager and officeholder. holding of this large amount of money until the day of the election, or a day or two before, proves that the mayor has no faith in the legitimate uses of campaign funds in giving committees assistance in getting out the Democratic vote. It may be that county and precinct committees. It is certainly very apparent that Mr. Taggart and those close about him believe there are more effective methods of securing votes than by expending money to get Democrats

In spite of the fact that the Taggart to bribe voters they must be aware that

while they are refused and their services not recognized. It is possible that these workers will show their resentment by sulking. Many of them are very "long" on Taggart promises and correspondingly 'short" on Taggart performances. The "glad hand" and the famous smile have lost their persuasiveness. Both have been overworked.

If it were not probable that the infamy of Crokerism will receive its deathblow with Bryanism in New York a week from Tuesday, this gift of Tammany money would involve an obligation which would make the Indiana Democracy a vassal of Tammany, but Crokerism will come to grief before 1904. The acceptance of a portion of the lavy on vice and crime commits out little Tammany to the parent wickedness.

ONE THING M'KINLEY HAS NOT DONE.

In their attempt to make out a case of mperialism against President McKinley he Bryanites have brought some weighty charges against him. They have shown that he has commanded the army and navy of the United States, sending troops hither and thither as if he had a right to. They have shown that he has used force and arms to suppress an insurrection against the United States and so prosecute a war which might easily have been ended by abject surrender on the part of the government. They have shown that he has stubbornly refused to haul down the fla from where it was placed by the valor of our soldiers and by treaty. But there i one thing they have not shown. They have not shown that President McKinley has of his own motion assumed and exercised the right of rejecting a treaty with a foreign country without submitting it to the Senate. If they could discover that President McKinley had done this and could prove it against him it would be much

stronger evidence of an Imperialistic temper than anything he has done. But while the Bryanites could not establish this charge against President Mc-Kinley they could establish it against another President, viz., Thomas Jefferson. The purchaser of Louisiana did not stop about trifles when he thought the greatness of the country and the honor of the nation were at stake. In 1806 President Jefferson sent William Pinckney to England to assist Mr. Monroe, the resident minister, in negotiating a treaty covering certain points in controversy between the two countries. The treaty was concluded and sent to Jefferson. It was unsatisfactory to object. The fruit of the conference was the him, and although Congress was in session ing to be held at English's Opera House on out sending it to the Senate. His motive the following Thursday evening, May 28. | was patriotic, but the act was severely The call emphasized the importance of criticised. As far as known it has never maintaining the gold standard and de- been repeated by any other President. It clared opposition to the free and unlimited | was precisely in line with the purchase of coinage of silver because it would cause "a | Louisiana-a prompt exercise of descretioncontraction of credit and a destruction of ary and arbitrary power in the interest values that will bring upon a majority of | of the country and outside of the Constithe people, and especially the debtor and tution. There are times when the executive labor classes, financial distress and ruin." of a great nation must exercise imperial This call was signed by about sixty Demo- | power without stopping to consult crossroads politicians of the Bryan type.

Mr. William E. Curtis, of the Chicago Record, has been visiting Kentucky and investigating political conditions in that State. The most important discovery re-000 deposited in savings banks by four and lated to the recent trials of the men accused of the murder of Goebel. After showthese dollars represents labor and self-de- ing the partisan character of the trials. Mr. nial, and every dollar was worth 100 cents Curtis says: when deposited. Shall these people be paid

The most learned lawyers in Kentucky tell me that the proceedings in all three cases are without parallel for partisanship by the court and the jury in the history of American jurisprudence, and that the Drevfus case is the only one within the present century that can be quoted in the same connection. The proceedings before Judge Cantrill at Georgetown remind them more of the Spanish inquisition than anything in modern criminal prosecutions. The juries that convicted these three men were money, and so it is. It is paid out more not drawn from the regular panel, although sixty names were left in the wheel, but were summoned personally by the sheriff from among his personal acquaintances. Members of the State Bar Association have prepared and published a statement of the case addressed to the members of the American Bar Association and lawyers the facts. It is a terrible arraignment of the Kentucky judiciary, but they tell me here that there is little public excitement over the convictions, because everybody knows that the Court of Appeals will overrule the judgments and set aside the entire

cratic press and two or three independent papers have assumed that the trials were judicial investigations rather than partisan convictions. It is important, moreover, because Governor Mount has been assailed mercilessly by the Democratic press because he refused to turn over two men indicted by the Cantrill inquisition for trial. Now that it is declared upon the judgment sound money and opposed to free silver to- Drevfus trial is the only one that can be day as he was when he made the speech | quoted in the same connection" with those above quoted from, but the exigencies of of Powers, Howard and Youtsey, such fairshould be satisfied that he acted wisely.

Mr. Bryan's maiden speech in Congress was in favor of free trade, and when he he headed it with a quotation from the Bible. He had been told that free trade would destroy the American rate of wages, so he prefaced his speech with the proverb. "Better is little with righteousness than great revenues without right." Observe the argument: Free trade is right and protection is wrong; therefore, better free trade and low wages than protection and high wages. The attempt to twist a proverb of Solomon into an indorsement of free trade was characteristic.

The President of the Illinois Bankers' meeting on Tuesday, expressed his belief that a President of the United States who is deeply devoted to the modern silver do this in spite of the act by which we suppose the gold standard to be established. As Mr. Bryan is pledged to bring about that result it is best not to give him a

It is both fortunate and creditable for the Republican party that in the coming election the independent vote of the country will be cast almost solidly for its canmen and conservative men of all parties Miss Eva M. Fitzgerald of Kokomo, Mrs.

THE DAILY JOURNAL the fact that Abraham Lincoln was as- to see the Croker thousands go into the pendent voter does not believe in not voting pockets of men who must be hired to vote it follows that the great bulk of that vote will go to McKinley

> The Journal has published no more conclusive argument for supporting McKinley than the letter of Otto M. Dresser, a machinist in the Big Four shops. From March 1, 1897, to Sept. 30, 1900, he earned \$1,922.60; from March 1, 1893, to Sept. 30, 1896, he earned \$987.03. For Mr. Dresser these figures are all the argument necessary to induce him to vote for McKinley. There can be no more effective reason presented to a thinking man.

A letter is published from ex-Governor Waller, of Connecticut, a lifelong Democrat, expressing regret at his inability to speak at an anti-Bryan meeting in New York and the hope that "the coming victory will be great and sweeping enough to meet the requirement, and thus restore the before it went into partnership with Populists, Socialists and 50 per cent. financiers.'

The Journal took off its hat to the sound money Democrats in 1896, and it does so again. There has been no better or higher evidence of good citizenship and of putting country above party than they have given and are giving. As long as there are independent and conscientious voters enough in both parties to defeat a notoriously unfit and dangerous candidate for President the country is safe.

Mr. Bryan has accepted the nominations and is running as the candidate of three parties-the Bryan Democracy, the Populis and the Silver Republican. If elected he would probably give each party one or more representatives in his Cabinet. Such

It is a pity that, after all of Chairman Jones's talk about the wholesale intimidation and coercion of voters by Republican employers, he cannot discover one single case of the kind in any part of the country. Just one case might give a little color of truth to his statements.

> BUBBLES IN THE AIR A Merely Personal Situation

"How do you regard this 16-to-1 theory?" 'Well, I've got 16 bets out; I hope I'll win 1." Not Pretty Enough for the Office. "You're for imperialism, that's what you are!"

nperor than Croker." The Thick of the Campaign. 'Tis a calm, lethargic contest, so the anxious ones aver; but T. Roosevelt and B. Bryan both are centered in a stir.

'Well, if I were, I'd want a better looking

On a Sand Foundation. "I'd fix that Hall of Fame all right." "What would be your basis of choice?" "Why, I think no man's name ought to go i

here until everybody is dead that knew him." Handienpped.

"Tibbs, I never hear you make any fun of you vife's cooking." "Well, no; you see, she belongs to so many cooking clubs that I do a good deal of the home

cooking myself." The Unpardonable Offense.

"Adeline and I haven't spoken since last wir

"What was the matter?" "Why, she got a coat for \$10 just exactly like the one I paid \$25 for."

THE PARAMOUNT DUTY.

It Is the Defeat of Bryan, and Gold

Demderats Should Assist.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Mr. Bryan has done more to confuse and mislead the people on the money question than any other man. He was more responsible than any other man for the seduction of the Democratic party in 1896. When the saner elements of the party sought to shake off the incubus of free sllver coinage at Kansas City he compelled its retention. The party was helpless in his hands. His nomination had been assured by instructions to so many delegations that it was impossible to turn to any other candidate. He has yoked up with the Democratic party the Populist and throughout the United States, setting forth | Free Silver Republican parties. All the advocates of any form of bad money are among his followers. It is the battle of

1896 repeated. "Imperialism" is a feigned issue-a real and hard questions to meet in relaacted upon immediately. Whatever we may ultimately decide to do with those islands we will not precipitately and in flagrant disregard of the obligations of the treaty of Paris run away from the responsibilities which we have assumed. We must keep control of the situation and maintain the authority of the United States. Mr. Bryan would be compelled to do that much if he were President, and by means and measures not materially different from those now being employed. He says that he would as a first step establish stable government. The final question can wait; it will wait in spite of all we can do. The subject of trusts is important, but there is no important issue, if there is any at all, between the parties in respect to it. It wants more thought and more discussion. The present campaign has been

useful in that way. But it, too, can wait and will wait in spite of us. The Republican party has not always been a paragon of virtue. It has heid dangerous flirtations with greenbacks and free silver, but it has always stopped short of With all its mistakes and hesitations at times the Republican party has been the sole guardian of the public credit ever since the war excepting the years when the solitary figure of Grover Cleveland stood like a lighthouse in the midst of a morass. With more courage than in the past the Repub

lican party is still the guardian of the pub All the interests which were at stake in 1896 are at stake now and will remain in peril until the Democratic party is ready o say quits, and say it in its platform and by the mouths of its leaders. The sure way -the only sure way-to bring about that result is to defeat Mr. Bryan, and to defeat him by Democratic votes. Let it be seen that Mr. Bryan's vicious dectrines have been repudlated by the Democratic party with unmistakable condemnation and he and they will-disappear. A mere Republican victory will leave the question still open. The Democratic party must punish its own traitors. Nothing but the ublic degradation of its Prince Tuan by its own act will deliver it and the world One other consideration. The

from its Boxers. sound money. But more legislation needed in the interest of excellencies of money other than soundness-economy flexibility, adaptability to seasonal and local conditions and reduction of interest. These can be had only at the hands of a Republican Congress; and there will be a lirect relation between the courage of Republican representatives and senators and the size of the Republican majorities. Now is the time for Gold Democrats to complete at once the work which they began in 1896. R. S. TAYLOR.

The Library Association.

The Indiana Library Association morrow night. Miss Margaret Mann, of the University of Illinois, and Miss Helen Tracy Gould, of Bloomington, president of the association, will speak this afternoon. Laura E. Woodworth of Fort Wayne and Mrs. Virginia Stein of Lafayette are on the

TWO THINGS THAT CHARACTERIZE THE CONVENTION.

Papers of General Interest Read Before the Public Health Association.

ELECTION FORECAST THE

DR. LEE, OF PENNSYLVANIA, IS SLATED FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Democracy to the proud position it occupied A Brilliant Reception Held at the Ger man House-The Last Sessions To-Day.

> The morning session of the Public Health Association in the amphitheater of the German House yesterday began with the transaction of business. Treasurer Henry D. Holton, of Brattleboro, Vt., made his report, which showed the finances of the association to be in excellent shape. The laboratory section elected Prof

Wyatt Johnson, of Montreal, its president to succeed Dr. Theobald Smith, of Boston. Prof. E. O. Jordan was elected vice president, G. C. Whipple secretary, H. D. Pease recording secretary, and Drs. Theobald Smith, W. R. Stokes, E. A. Descharvernitz, V. A. Moon and F. C. Abbott were chosen to compose the council. A valuable paper entitled, "Some Hints About Malaria," was Cabinet would be worse than a crazy | read by Dr. Jesus Chico, of Guanajuato, Mexico. Dr. Chico declared this disease to be the scourge and the dread of all warm countries, and attributed its spread to the

"Woman's Sanitary Work in Indianapolis" was the subject of an instructive thesis by Miss Hester McClung, of this infectants was read by the chairman, Prof. F. C. Robinson, of Brunswick, Me. Dr. Benjamin Lee promulgated the report of the committee selected to define what constitutes an epidemic. "A Suitable Dress for Defense Against Infectious Disease" was the title of an interesting paper read by Dr. John H. S. Fulton, of Baltimore. Dr. H. M. Bracken read the report of the committee on a national leper home.

BUSY AFTERNOON SESSION. Papers of General Interest Were Read and Discussed.

The papers read and discussed at yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Public Health Association were with scarcely a single exception on subjects of general interest, making the session one of the most profitable of the series thus far held. Mr. M. F. H. Newell, government hydrographer, contributed a paper showing some results of the investigation of stream pollution which has been made by the United States Geological Survey, of which he is a member. Mr. Newell said that the government, realizing the importance of public water supplies and their conservation and protection against pollution, has established a special division or branch of the geological survey under the title of board of hydrography. Its duties are to ascertain the amount of water flowing in the various important streams in different parts of the country, to survey reservoir sites, examine geological conditions which govern currents of water under ground and to prepare maps and charts showing the depth at which water can probably be had in different localities. Mr. Newell referred to the work of this kind, which, he said, is being done with rare delicacy and thoroughness under the direction of Dr. Charles O. Probst, of Ohio, secretary of the association. The speaker declared that engineers and sanitarians everywhere are bringing to the public attention the great importance of guarding and conserving urces of municipal water supplies, and said that it is the object of the government geological survey to be prepared at all times to answer as far as possible all ques-

tions having to do with the public welfare and comfort. BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY. Dr. D. E. Salmon, director of the government bureau of animal industry, followed Mr. Newell with an exhaustive, yet highly interesting paper, which was the report of the committee on animal diseases and animal food. The first disease the committee called attention to is glanders, which Salmon, the chairman, said is easily communicable and very fatal to man. He urged the importance of careful observations being made of this malady, in view of the stratagem, a Boer trick. We have, indeed, fact that serum for use in the treatment of many human ailments is obtained from convention, which met July 7, nominated It is fortunate that these facts have been tion to Porto Rico and the Philippine are peculiarly liable to contract the dishorses. The doctor said that army horses Mr. Bryan on a 16-to-1 platform. After brought out by a man of such high char- islands. But they are not only not emergent, ease, especially in time of war, on account full rations during such periods. He roundly condemned the carelessness of the United States government in the matter of providing skilled and trained veterinarians in the army, saying that this is the only civilized country on the globe that does not have an organized and commissioned veterinary service to guard the health of its horses. The speaker said the present veterinary service is distributed in the form of civilians among cavalry regiments and there is no organized head. Dr. Salmon also took up the subject of rables, commonly known as hydrophobia, and emphasized the importance of active measures looking to the stamping out of the disease. He cited statistics of many outbreaks of rables and showed the disease to be pe culiarly virulent and almost invariably fatal to human beings. Misguided people who declare there is no such thing as hydrophobia communicated to man from animals were sternly rebuked, Dr. Salmon declaring that their obstructive tactics have wrought incalculable harm in the way of deceiving people into a careless attitude towards this malevolent disease The Pasteur treatment for rabies was highly commended by the committee, which also recommended that the health association take steps looking to the enlightenment of the public on the disease and its treatment, as well as means for its prevention.

ABOUT TUBERCULOSIS. The committee made strong recommendations on the subject of tuberculosis, asserting its belief in the theory that the disease can be and is communicated from infected cows through their milk. also the committee encountered learned men who controvert the theory, asserting that the difference in appearance of the bacillus of human tuberculosis and that Dr. Salmon said that one had just as well argue that because the bacillus of cowpox differs from that of smallpox a human being cannot contract cowpox from a cow, fair. March 14, 1900, was a great victory for He admitted that human tubercle germs do not produce tuberculosis in cows or other animals very readily by inoculation. but said that bovine tuberculosis undoubt edly is communicable. The speaker sale that it is a well-settled rule of bacteriology that a disease which is transmissib among many widely divergent varieties of nimals is transmissible to man, and added hat experiments have demonstrated that ovine tubercle germs are very fatal to rabbits, guinea pigs, dogs, sheep and goats Dr. Salmon also inveighed against loose methods prevailing in many creameries by which the milk received from an infected herd is mixed with the general supply of milk on hand, and further, the practice of distributing, without previous sterilization, the waste milk and cream to be as food for swine was condemned

Dr. Bryce, president of the association commended Dr. Salmon's report, and added few terse, vigorous utterances on the subject of the care which ought to be employed in dairies to guan against the disbacilli. "I maintain from the standpoint

animal that reacts to the tuberculin test can be risked to give milk for one day

ANIMAL DISEASE.

Dr. H. M. Bracken, of Minnesota, first vice president of the association, supplemented the interesting statements of Dr. Salmon's report with cases of animal disease found by sanitary authorities in his State. He related interesting facts concerning outbreaks of virulent animal dis eases known as haemorrhagic septicaemia (hitherto now reported as occurring among American cattle), meningitis, rables and anthrax. Haemorrhagic septicaemia, Dr. Bracken explained, is caused by the same bacillus which produces chicken cholera. He said that partially successful attempts have been made to immunize animals against its ravages by inoculation with partly filtered and also with killed cultures of the bacillus. Concerning meningitis, Dr Bracken cited the fact that guinea pigs and rabbits inoculated with its virus died in a very short time to show its deadly character. The doctor said that a man who removed the hide from the carcass of a horse which died of anthrax contracted the disease and was killed by it in a few days Further facts and arguments in line with Dr. Salmon's report were offered by Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, of Minneapolis, Minn. POLLUTION OF STREAMS.

In the discussion of Mr. Newell's paper on government investigation of stream pollution, Dr. Josiah Hartzell, of Canton, O., said that in his State investigations of streams will be continued until every water course and water shed is thoroughly understood. He said that the investigation as it has thus far progressed has revealed an astonishing degree of pollution of the public water supplies of the State. When Dr. Lee, of Pennsylvania, was asked by President Bryce for an expression on this subject, he raised quite a laugh by saying laconically, "Just at present, so far as my State is concerned, I would rather not say anything about stream pol-

Mr. C. Monjeau, of Hamilton, O., delegate of the American Water Works Association, began the reading of a very carefully prepared paper on the subject of "Our Domain's Most Threatening Danger," but was prevented by lack of time from finishing it. Mr. Monjeau stated that, Mr. Chandler that he thought he was going in his opinion, the danger lies in the pollution of public sources of water supply by other waste material. He said that his chief object in coming to the Indianapolis convention was to enlist the co-operation of the American Public Health Association in the crusade to educate the people generally upon the importance of this subject. The session was concluded by the reading of a paper entitled "Pages from a Sani-

tarian's Note Book," prepared by Dr. William S. Disbrow, member of the Newark, N. J., Board of Health. In the absence of Dr. Disbrow the paper was read by Dr. John L. Leal, of Paterson, N. J.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

That and Other Business Will Take

Place This Morning. Dr. Benjamin Lee, secretary of the Pennsylvania State Board of Health, will be elected president of the American Public Health Association at this morning's session of the convention. Dr. Lee was the unanimous choice of the advisory council for nomination to the high office. The practice of the Public Health Association is to leave the making of nominations for office to this council. These nominations are then presented in open session of the association, and by vote either accepted or rejected. Many members of the distinguished body were asked last night as to the probability of the association ratifying the advisory council's choice of men to fill the offices for the ensuing year. The invariable response was: "There will certinly be no opposition to Dr. Lee for president." Dr. Lee is one of the most ndefatigable workers in sanitary science connected with the health association and has the respect and confidence of all of his associates. His services are said to have been very valuable to his State, as shown by his promotion from the Philadelphia city Board of Health to the higher place of secretary of the state board.

Rudolph Hering's name will be placed in nomination for the first vice presidency this morning. Mr. Hering is a prominent health official of New York city. Dr. John N. Hurty, the well-known bacteriological expert of this city, is slated for second vice The offices of secretary and treasurer will

not be filled at this session of the association. fDr. Charles O. Probst, of Columbus, the present secretary, and Dr. Henry Holton, of Brattleboro, Vt., the present treasurer, were both elected at last year's convention to serve three years. The advisory council agreed upon the names of Dr. A. W. Suiter, of Herkimer, N. Y., Crosby Gray, of Pittsburg, Pa., and Dr. Jesus Chico, of Guanajuato, Mexico, to placed in nomination this morning for

places on the executive committee to fill The advisory council is also charged with he important duty of agreeing upon the choice of a city in which to hold each succeeding convention. This topic provoked the most spirited discussion that marked yesterday afternoon's session of the coun-Advocates of New Orleans and of Buffalo as the best place for holding the convention were on hand to urge the claims of their respective cities. It was finally agreed to recommend Buffalo on account of course, in all our engagements we have the holding of the Pan-American exposition killed a lot of them, but they are getting n that city next year. The c decide to suggest the time of holding the gathering, but left that matter to the general session for decision. The Public Health Association, however, always meets some time in the fall of the year, usually in Oc-

The principal event of this morning's meeting will, of course, be the election of officers and the ratification or rejection of the advisory council's recommendation of Buffalo as the place where the next meeting will be held. The official programme prepared for this morning is rather long. and it is likely that unless some of the papers are omitted an afternoon session will be necessary to finish the business of the convention. The delegates hope to get through by noon or soon after so that final adjournment may be had without the convening of an afternoon session,

THE DELEGATES ENTERTAINED. An Enjoyable Affair Given at the Ger-

man House. The entertainment in the auditorium of the German House last night, given by the people of the city in honor of American Public Health Association, was an unqualified success. The large audience was representative of the city's wealth and the number of notables from various parts of the American continent. The spectacle of people from Montreal, Quebec and Ontario, in Canada, from many of the States inces of Mexico uniting in appreciation and enthusiastic commendation of efforts to entertain and amuse made solely by artists native to Indianapolis was one that will live long in the memory of those fortunate enough to witness it. The eminent visitors were not niggardly

with their words of praise of the spirit of friendliness and generosity displayed by those who took part in the delightful af-The programme was divided into two dis-

tinct parts, each of appropriate length, but encores prolonged the whole to a late hour. The first number was by the Bald-headed Glee Club and fairly took the audience by storm. The honors of the entire performance were, however, pretty evenly shared by the little maids from the Knightstown Orphans' Home in their pretty flag drill and by Mrs. John T. Brush in her inimitable recitations. The little girls have been seen and heard here before and have established for themselves an enviable reputation as juvenile entertainers of the first rank. Admirers of the little girls and of Mrs. Brush testified their enjoyment by gifts of handsome bouquets. Mrs. Lotta Adam Raschig won an insistent encore by her splendid rendition of Massenet's "He Is Good, He Is Kind." The first part concluded with a quartet, Lacome's "Estud antina," by the Misses Adam and Robin son and Madames Raschig and Jones. which was warmly received

After an interval of ten minutes amusing and clever minstrel entertainment of public health," said Dr. Bryce, "that was given by the Elks' funmakers in black there is no recourse in the interest of the face and up-to-date costumes. Those who

public health except to test every cow in took part were Messrs. Felbleman, Shepa dairy herd and to remove every cow that | ard, Balz, Quigley, Gasper, Merrim reacts, that is, shows symptoms-no matter | O'Connor, Gould, Paddock, Edmunds, Barhow slight-of tuberculosis. In my judg- rett, Bynum and Fahrbach. The minstrel ment the association cannot divide on this turn and accompanying olio were planned question, but must absolutely say that no to run thirty minutes, but the audience considered an hour about the proper time, and gained their point by uproarious ap-

Mr. Charles F. Hansen accompanied the vocalists in the first part and Mr. Joseph oiner manipulated the plano-forte for the boys in black."

Will View the City.

The programme of entertainments provided by the local committees for the delegates to the Health Association convention and their women friends and relatives who accompanied them to Indianapolis, will terminate to-day with rides about the city in carriages and on trolley cars. It is hoped that all the places of interest may be seen by the visitors before they depart for their homes.

DEATH OF A. H. JOHNSON

HE WAS A DELEGATE TO THE PUB-LIC HEALTH CONVENTION.

The Deceased Came from Newark, N. J., Where He Was Prominently Connected.

Alexander H. Johnson, of Newark, N. J., died suddenly at the Denison House at 10 o'clock last night, of heart disease. He came to Indianapolis with the party representing the Newark Board of Health, of which he was a lay member, to attend the annual convention of the American Public

Health Association. He was not feeling well during the evening, but started with his friends to attend the theater. Becoming ill on the way, D. D. Chandler, a member of the party, returned to the hotel with him. In the corridors he had to be assisted and died in a few minutes after reaching his room. He was conscious almost to the time of death and told

The party from Newark was made up of Mr. Johnson, H. C. Herold, John H. Turnman, D. D. Chandler, Dr. F. W. Becker, Dr. R. N. Conway and Dr. William S. Destrow. They came as representatives of the Board of Health of Newark, but intended to make the trip one of pleasure as well as profit. It was also thought that the trip might benefit Mr. Johnson, who had been in poor health for some time. It was the plan to return by way of Cleveland and Niagara Falls, but this tour will be abandoned and the party will return with the body to-day, going straight through. Mr. Johnson was well known in Newark having been a member of the City Counci for a number of years and was active in the public health movement. He was also promnently identified with the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, with which he had been connected for more than thirty years, in the New York office. He

THE LIVES OF SOLDIERS

eaves a son, Frank Johnson, and his moth-

er, who is ninety-four years old.

SACRIFICED TO MAKE A SHOWING FOR THE BRYAN CAUSE.

Facts Contained in a Letter to Representative Overstreet from

Licutenant Tarlton.

Representative Overstreet has received a very interesting letter from Lieutenant Tarlton, written in the Philippine islands, under date of Sept. 19. "The insurrection was about broken in this part of the province," the lieutenant wrote, "but the junta at Hong-Kong worked up a great sentiment on the coming election in the States and asked the insurgents to make one great, big effort before the coming election, attacking towns and ambushing parties, and the letters very clearly state that this is for the purpose of helping the Democrats, whom they consider their friends, and many a home will be mourning the loss of a son for no other reason than that the insurgents are encouraged by the Democrats to make a demonstration

at this time. "A short time ago eight of our men were coming along the road, when ambushed by about a hundred of the insurgents. Two fell at the first fire, but not dead. The others defended themselves nobly, but were pressed back and got into the bush and escaped, one being badly wounded. When reinforcements came up they found the two men horribly cut to pieces. Of who was a captured soldier, skipped out yesterday and rejoined the insurgents. Lieutenant Tariton relates the following story of bravery and nerve displayed by two American soldiers: "Lieuteant Anders with a party of twenty-six men was ambushed by 200 insurgents and the advance guard had eight men. The first fire knocked all but a man by the name of Robinson who just stood up in the middle of the road and emptied his whole belt of fifty shells at the insurgents, then undid a belt from one of the dead comrades and commenced to empty that one. At his feet was a man who was wounded in the leg and while lying there he emptied his belt and then asked Robinson to give him the belt of another dead comrade. About that time the rest of the twenty-six got up to them and started the Filipinos on

the run. "Another incident is that of Lieutenaut Bear having a detail of sixteen men ambushed and the corporal in charge of the advance guard was bad hit. The corporal lay where he fell and a man from the rear ran up under a heavy fire and dragged the corporal into a ditch, where he protected him, firing a whole belt of shells. One of our men who was captured on Jan. 15 last, was released to-day by General Callas and he was sent to General MacArthur. We have slept in our clothes for the past four nights as there is a great 'pipe' out over the country that our town is to be

BOY CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Frank Beatty, Six Years Old, Caught Under a Street Car.

Frank Beatty, the six-year-old son of C. E. Beatty, chief of subpostal station A. living at 1209 West Thirtieth street, was struck by a street car at Thirtieth and Clifton streets at 2:45 p. m. yesterday and instantly killed. The child, who was deaf and dumb, was playing on the west side of Clifton street about a new house. As car No. 723, in charge of Motorman Thomas Mullery and Conductor Thomas Moran, came from the north and had nearly reached Thirtieth street the boy suddenly sprang from the sidewalk and started diagonally across the street. The fender of the car struck him and he was whirled around and thrown onto the track under the rear wheels, which ran over him. The body was terribly cut and mutilated. The skull was fractured and Dr. Gates said there was hardly a large bone in his body which was

not broken. Witnesses said the motorman was in ne way to blame for the accident. He was running slowly and stopped the car within thirty feet from where he struck the boy. Street car men commented upon the habits of boys in North Indianapolis, saying they are worse than in any other part or town about carelessly playing about and jumping on cars. Within one block of the accilent, and twenty minutes later, three boy ght on the cars and one narro caped being thrown under the wheels.